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Volume XXXV


JANUARY, 1938

Number 4

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SO MUCH TO LEARN SO LITTLE TIME

● That is the common complaint of the ten thousand and more who jam the halls and pack the classrooms and auditoriums of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics during Farm and Home Week.

● To attend all the 400 events on the program is, of course, impossible for any one person. But such a selection does indicate that every farm family, and city folks too, can find something helpful and interesting every hour of the week.

A Few Annual Highlights are:

Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York State

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States

Concerts by the Cornell University Orchestra and the Ithaca College Band

Alumni Banquet for former students in Agriculture and Home Economics

New Features and Changes in Program:

The sale of surplus University livestock on Friday afternoon is resumed after a lapse of several years.

The program for Future Farmers comes on Monday and Tuesday, rather than at the end of the week.

Exhibits will be more numerous and extensive than in the past.

Remember the Dates

February 14, to 19, inclusive, 1938

● A complete program which lists all lectures, exhibits, entertainments, and the like, will be ready about February 1. Your request for a copy of the program will be filed and the program sent as soon as it is published.

*Address: Office of Publication
Roberts Hall, Cornell University
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The Seventh World's Poultry Congress

By James E. Rice

THE Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition will be held in the United States in 1939. It is the seventh triennial event of its kind. The first was held in Holland in 1921 and the others successively in Spain, 1924; Canada, 1927; England, 1930; Italy, 1933 and Germany, 1936. These international events are sponsored by the World's Poultry Science Association (of America, including the United States and Canada).

The idea of organizing a World's Poultry Science Association to sponsor a World's Poultry Congress and Exposition and for other international purposes, originated in the United States. However, the chief credit for translating this suggestion into action and reality was due to the vision, faith, and persistency of Sir Edward Brown of England, the first President.

The President of the World's Poultry Science Association is Dr. Karl Vetter of Germany, the Secretary is Dr. G. F. Heuser of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and B. J. C. te Hennepe of Rotterdam, Holland is Editor of the official organ, "The Poultry Science Review."

Opens In July

The Congress will be opened officially in Washington on July 25th, 26th, and 27th, and the Congress and Exposition proper will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28th to August 7th inclusive.

The 7th World's Poultry Congress has been organized and will be administered and financed as a joint partnership enterprise between the Federal Government on the one hand, and collectively by the poultry industry, the 48 states and the host city as the other partners. This unique organization offers the best test of industry leadership which has ever occurred in this or any other country. The cost it is estimated will exceed \$750,000. The number of persons attending is expected to exceed three quarters of a million, the number of countries participating at least 65, and all of the 48 states are expected to be represented by suitable delegations and most of the states, it is anticipated, will stage educational exhibits. The Poultry Industry, it may be inferred, is now engaged in big business.

Business Management

The Exposition, we expect, will be a profit making, but not a profit taking organization, which means that every

dollar received as Congress income will be turned directly into Congress improvement. All of the several hundred officers now serve without salary except the Managing Director, Sidney Edwards, who took office December 1st, and devotes his entire time to the Congress and Exposition.

The Congress is organized on a conservative business basis by successful nationally known business and professional men. The members of the Poultry Industry and the public in general are expected to finance the event and to receive in return,



directly or indirectly, their full money's worth in dividends of better business and genuine satisfaction from having been stockholders, so to speak, in the biggest, most growth promoting event in the history of the world.

We should all remember and capitalize the fact that it is our Congress and Exposition. **We own it.**

Organization and Administration

The Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition is a joint partnership enterprise between five groups of stockholders. The Poultry Industry Committee is represented by about 70 members including all branches of the Poultry Industry, production, distribution, scientific research and education, in Colleges and Experiment Stations, and, official regulation by the Departments of Agriculture and Markets.

The City of Cleveland Committee, is responsible for providing buildings

and grounds, reception, registration, housing, and city entertainment, for which the citizens of the host city are raising a fund of fifty thousand dollars. Glenn H. Campbell is Chairman, and Mark Eagan, Secretary.

The State of Ohio Committee will sell Congress memberships, arrange for tours, stage an educational exhibit, prepare publicity and provide Ohio entertainment, for which the Governor has recommended an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

A States Congress Committees Council is expected to include a Congress Committee representative from each of the 48 states. These state committees will be active in the support of state appropriations for educational exhibits, sending official delegates, and selling membership tickets.

The Federal Government Committee of 11 members has an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in extending official invitations to the countries of the world to participate in the Congress, provide for the reception and entertainment of the official delegates and for the staging, transporting and servicing of a comprehensive educational exhibit of the poultry industry of the United States, and of the plan of organization of the departments of Federal Government as they apply to the poultry industry of the nation. The Federal Government has made no appropriation for financing the Congress itself.

For the more efficient management of the Congress and Exposition there is a General Executive Board, of 11 members:

- Jas. E. Rice, Chairman, Trumansburg, N. Y.
- C. W. Warburton, Vice-Chairman, Washington, D. C.
- W. D. Termohlen, Secretary-Gen., Washington, D. C.
- Member of Department of State to be appointed
- M. A. Jull, Secretary Industry Com., College Park, Md.
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- E. B. Heaton, Chicago, Ill.
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- D. D. Slade, Temporary Chairman, Lexington, Ky., States Congress Committees Council

Sitting with the board are:
F. C. Elford, Advisor, Ottawa, Can.,
Representing other countries Sidney
(continued on next page)

Artificial Light For Poultry

By L. M. Hurd

Artificial lighting of poultry is now universally practiced by commercial poultrymen and is considered an important factor in the production of eggs.

The use of lights can be traced back for more than 100 years to a Spanish book published in 1802, although its first use in this country is reported to have been by Dr. E. C. Waldorf, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1895.

The first experimental work on artificial illumination for poultry at any of the State Experimental Stations was reported by Professor J. G. Halpin, head of the Poultry Department at the Michigan State College. At Cornell the first experimental work was started by Professor James E. Rice in 1918. Since that time extensive research has been carried on by several states and private institutions.

For years it was assumed that the increase in egg production from the use of artificial light was due to the extra amount of feed which the birds consumed. More recent experiments with poultry at the Ohio Experimental Station show that the real reason for the increase in egg production is that light stimulates the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, causing it to produce a hormone in greater quantity which, in turn, stimulates the

ovaries of the hen to extra activity. In other words, the stimulation of light gives results.

It was thought at first that possibly the increased exercise due to the lengthened day might help to bring about the greater activity of the ovaries of the hens and the testes of the males, for the reproductive organs of both sexes are similarly affected. A recent letter from Professor E. L. Dakan, head of the Poultry Department at Ohio State University, who has been conducting experiments on artificial illumination at that institution, says: "We have checked exercise, feed consumption, and the light absorption with laying birds. In every case we have gotten our results apparently through light absorption rather than exercise or feed consumption at night. This is true

also of water and milk consumption."

Professor T. H. Bissonette of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and other workers found—while studying the effect of light on song birds—that increased length of lighting periods, increased amounts of long-waved red light increase sexual activity; while decreases in these factors led to decrease of sexual activity in both males and females.

Professor Dakan of Ohio also studied the effect of various light colors on egg production; white, red, yellow, and blue light was used. In one of the preliminary trials the hens under white light averaged 70.5 eggs per bird during the period; while those under red light produced 78.0 eggs; those under yellow light laid 69.9 eggs; and those having blue light laid 56.0 eggs. These results indicate that the long light rays (red) have an indirect stimulating effect; while the short light rays (blue) have very little or no effect.

Work is now under way to determine the effect of artificial light on the growth of chickens and the intensity of light necessary for laying hens. Undoubtedly other phases of the use of light will be studied and new facts will be found in regard to this most interesting problem.



A. Edwards, Hartford, Conn., Managing Director.

For further centralization of responsibility a committee of three, consisting of James E. Rice, Chairman, The Managing Director, Sidney A. Edwards, and the Secretary-General, W. D. Termohlen, form a closely coordinated team for quick action.

The Buildings and Facilities

The host city of Cleveland is living up 100% in letter and spirit to its guarantees. The location, the buildings and other facilities and the personnel are even greater than was promised. The International Exposition is to be no mere poultry show. It will be an aggregation of six major events:

The Hall of Meetings will be the Public Auditorium, seating sixteen thousand persons. In this building are scores of meeting rooms and offices to accommodate the many meetings of poultry organizations, scientific sessions, popular lectures, conferences, public forums, and motion pictures,

which will take place during the Congress.

The Hall of Industry. The first floor of the Auditorium and space underneath an entire open square and several of the largest buildings used by the Great Lakes Exposition will accommodate the large industrial exhibits of the allied industries.

The Hall of Youth, a large armory adjacent to the auditorium has been assigned for the exclusive use of the 4-H Club boys and girls, the Future Farmers of America, and other similar agricultural youth movements of other countries.

The Hall of Nations and States, is a building in which at least 30 countries and as many states will stage educational exhibits.

The Hall of Live Poultry should exhibit at least 15,000 of the feathered family from many different countries.

In the Hall of Refrigeration it is planned to show full size and in actual operation the most modern methods of preparing poultry and eggs for

market, processing, preservation and packaging. The space allotted for this exhibit is provided with special rail and truck transportation facilities. The complete Congress and Exposition will occupy more than twenty acres.

In addition the athletic stadium is also available with its large arena for games, pageants, and the music festival.

New York City and New York State now have a chance to be a "good will," "good neighbor" welcoming committee to all incoming foreign delegates at the Port of Entry, show them the high points of special interest in New York City and cooperate with the New York World's Fair authorities in visiting that great attraction. This international event and the World's Fair at San Francisco, which will occur the same year, should serve to promote rather than detract from the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, especially as applied to attendance of countries other than the United States.

Where Chick Life Begins

By Betty J. Baner '40

JUST as a magician pulls a rabbit out of his hat or a flock of pigeons from his trousers pocket, so nature performs her own sleight of hand and turns an egg into a chicken. How is the egg thus transformed? What mysterious process goes on behind its hard and lifeless shell which enables it, after 21 days, to suddenly crack apart and reveal a blinking and bewildered baby chick who in a few hours becomes a busy little body scratching for a living.

We have all wondered what secret lies behind this stunt and we not only have excellent textbooks and professors of poultry embryology to tell us the answer, but we can now see the whole phenomenon actually taking place before our eyes in a colored motion picture.

This fascinating film is a result of the work of Professor A. L. Romanoff, Research Assistant of Poultry Husbandry, who personally supervised the entire preparation and continuity, and Mr. E. S. Phillips, WESG announcer and instructor in Extension Teaching, who handled the photographic work. The picture was made in conjunction with and from the funds provided by the Purina Mills Research Laboratory of St. Louis, Missouri.

Photographing the developing embryo of an egg may sound like an impossible job, but Prof. Romanoff and Mr. Phillips have done it using three different methods: through the shell by transmitted light, through a hole or "window" in the blunt end of the egg, and by dissecting the egg in a dish. We are thus able to observe at close range the various stages of development and growth.

The picture entitled "Where Chick Life Begins" commences with introductory pictures of some healthy chicks in the act of what Professor Romanoff has called "Making Their Debut" in poultry society. We look at a transparent fresh egg by transmitted light and then in an egg of 4 days incubation, we view one of these debutantes. We see a dark spot in the center which is the embryo and its radiating blood vessels which carry oxygen from the surface of the shell. At eight days we can easily distinguish the contours of the embryo and at twelve days we note that it moves about. Looking through at sixteen days, we note that three quarters of the egg is dark. Finally,

at twenty days the egg has lost its transparency and the chick is ready to leave his close quarters and break his way out with his beak.

Through The Window

The next part of the film is "Through the Window" or through a hole in the large end of the egg. In the fresh egg, a small whitish spot may be seen on the upper surface of the yolk, called the "blastoderm" which is the beginning of life. We follow the development from the first appearance of the embryo as a whitish streak in the center of the blastoderm and at two days can distinguish its heart which we marvel to see actually beating before us. At four days, the body contour can be seen, with freakishly large head and legs and wings. Up to thirteen days,



many changes take place; internal differentiation of sex, formation of beak, appearance of blank spots which are eyes, formation of first feathers, and beginnings of scales and claws. The young chick weighs one hundredth of a pound and can be seen to move freely about. Then his scales, claws, and beak become firm and horny, he slows down his movements, turns his head to the airspace, draws the remaining yolk sac into his body and after the nineteenth day we again see him about to break into the world.

Film Dissected Egg

Now comes the third method of viewing the chick—in the dissected egg. In this way, we have an even more detailed study of growth than in the other two. We can see those things we have heard and read about;

albumen, reserve food material, chalazae, orienting organs of the yolk; the blastoderm, heart, and blood vessels again; the amniotic sac, which is the private pond in which the embryo exists; allantois, the important organ of respiration and excretion; and the yolk with its store of food for growth when in the shell and for the first meal after hatching.

The film includes a demonstration of embryonic mortality showing live and dead embryos and then reaches the "Grande Finale", the climax in which the chick actually hatches before our eyes! This occurs on the twenty-first day and starts with the chick breaking through the shell. A few hours later, he does some very skillful neck-twisting and the shell falls away completely and leaves him dazed and weak in the new and bewildering world. He is indeed a sorry-looking individual with his feathers wet. However, we look in on him again later and see that he is dry and fluffy and as handsome as anyone could wish. And so we have the drama of the chick unfolded before us, complete to the coloring of his smallest tailfeather.

The 700 feet of 16-millimeter film represent three months of patient and painstaking work on the part of Professor Romanoff and Mr. Phillips, and is the first of its kind in natural colors. About 2000 eggs were used in order to obtain the many different stages photographed. The final copies, four of which went to the Purina Company, who financed the undertaking, were completed in June, 1937 in the Laboratory of Experimental Incubation in the Poultry Building. Here Professor Romanoff prepared the material and Mr. Phillips photographed the eggs in a specially designed box, illuminated with powerful photoflood lamps. Mr. Phillips used a 16-millimeter movie camera with Cine-Kodak Safety Color Films, which are especially adapted for taking pictures indoors under artificial light.

"We both feel that the picture could be made better if at the beginning we had had the experience which we have acquired during its production," says Professor Romanoff. However, both men are to be congratulated on having done an excellent job as it stands. The results are equally pleasing to the scientist and layman alike.

Cornell's Egg Laying Contests

By R. C. Ogle

FIVE or more departments of the College of Agriculture have some seasonable or full time projects located away from the campus and the City of Ithaca. These are in different parts of the State and include the two State Egg Laying Tests that are under the supervision of the Poultry Department.

Twenty-seven years ago the first egg laying contest to be conducted in America was inaugurated at the Connecticut Agricultural College. While the Connecticut contest is credited as the first of this type of project, there was started at approximately the same time an egg laying contest in Missouri. The value of the service of egg laying contests appears to be very well demonstrated in the fact that these two projects have been under constant annual operation for the past twenty-seven years without the slightest decrease in interest or the number of entries that they accommodate.

Many changes have occurred in the plan of operation and the qualifying requirements for egg laying tests since the date when these original projects were undertaken.

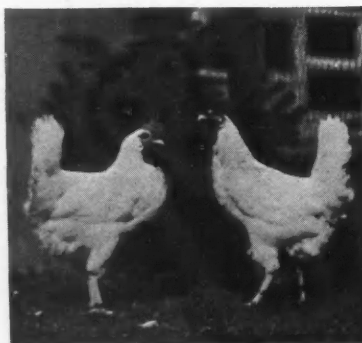
FROM the start, records made at the laying tests in this country were recognized as official. This served somewhat as a guide in recognizing strains of the numerous breeds as of superior quality in annual egg production. This circumstance delayed the progress of the development of laying tests together with the several distinct services that they offer to the poultryman and the semi-research facts pertaining to rate of lay, season of lay, food consumption, housing, the grading and marketing of eggs, and the use of the material developed in these studies.

To provide more uniform requirements and national registration of the records made at the laying tests, there was organized in 1928 the American Record of Performance Council as a section of the Poultry Science Association. This development inaugurated a distinct advance in this field and, in addition to standardizing the rules of these projects, also set up a plan of registration accompanied by suitable certificates under the name of the Council.

The value of the trap nest and its use to secure accurate individual egg records has been demonstrated for some years. Poultry keepers are adopting the trap nest plan in greater

numbers from year to year, and this has naturally turned their attention to the egg laying tests as a source of gaining many facts about their stock and securing economically official records with their birds. Under the standard plan, the egg laying test year runs for fifty-one weeks and begins on October first. In this year which began October first, more entries are in the tests than shown in the past five years, and there is a significant increase in this interest.

IN 1929 State appropriations were made to the College of Agriculture and land was provided by the counties of Chemung and Genesee for the location and construction of the stations that have so successfully progressed in this field. The Western



Winner and Runner Up in White Leghorn Class

New York State Official Egg Laying Test is at Stafford, Genesee County. The Central New York State Official Egg Laying Test is at Horseheads, Chemung County. The supervision of these projects is vested in the Poultry Department and the office maintained at the Poultry Building where all details of the work are cared for. At the Stafford station J. W. McCartney, Cornell W. C. '24-'25, is in charge of the work, and at the Horseheads station James Ayer, B. S. in Agriculture, Cornell 1930, has this responsibility.

From the beginning the requests for entry at these tests were greater than could be accommodated, and this condition has maintained as from year to year these two projects have made definite advance in the results shown and in their standing on a national basis. For the past few years both stations have ranked at the top and are now recognized as leaders in

this field. This achievement has been the result of the helpful basis on which these projects are operated as well as the fact of the many high individual and pen records that have been made at them. These records include the world's record for a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one for a pen of Single Comb Anconas, another for a pen of New Hampshires, and in the last year a record for the highest individual bird in the New Hampshire breed. The average egg production for each bird and of the combined total entries from New York State poultry keepers at both stations are as follows: in the first year, 1931-32, 185 eggs per bird; in the second year, 1932-33, 205 eggs per bird; in the third year, 1933-34, 212 eggs per bird; in fourth year, 1934-35, 224 eggs per bird; in the fifth year, 1935-36, 223 eggs per bird; and in the last year that was the sixth year, 1936-37, the very splendid average of 230 eggs per bird.

PROBABLY no single result brought greater recognition and attention to these stations than the fact of the world's record for egg production made by a pen of Single Comb White Leghorns at the Central Station this last year. This record exceeded all previous records of all breeds of chickens for a pen of ten high birds or a pen of the twelve live birds that composed the group at the end of the year. In 365 days these ten birds laid a total of 3,139 eggs or an average of 313.9 eggs per bird. This was a real accomplishment in egg production but this group of birds had the genetic factor of large egg size in them and earned a point score totalling 3,359.55 (one point represents two ounces of egg weight). Their average point score was 335.9 and this is the same as 335.9 eggs weighing two ounces each. This record in total weight of egg produced was as remarkable as the number of eggs that the pen laid. When we break down these totals into individual bird averages and egg weights, we have a final total of twenty-six new records established by this pen. Space does not permit reporting the many other interesting results that have been shown at these stations, and I might suggest that as they are part of the Agricultural College the reader may feel free to pay them a visit whenever the occasion makes it possible to do so.

President Day On Farming

By Marjorie Bornholz '39

IF YOU have not met Cornell's new president—Dr. Edmund Ezra Day you have neglected your opportunity for meeting a remarkable personage. By his disarming smile, twinkle of merry brown eyes, and hearty handshake President Day emanates geniality and friendliness. You feel that he is genuine, and though dignified has a sense of humor and human understanding. He is of medium height and well built, with that rare quality of youthfulness that times does not erase.

President Day prefers the hills and open country and tends to "shy away" from crowded cities. He enjoys the hills about Cornell and admires them for their beauty. "Although," he said, "they are different from the hills of New Hampshire which are more rugged and rocky, with fewer good farm lands than in this part of the country."

Descended from early colonial settlers, he was born in Manchester, New Hampshire on December 7, 1883. His father, Edmund Alonzo Day, a merchant, was of English ancestry, and his mother, Louise Moulton Nelson Day was of Scotch descent. When President Day was one year old his family moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he lived for seventeen years. He likes to recall boyhood visits to his uncle's farm in the New Hampshire hills overlooking the upper Connecticut River Valley. It is a large general farm with a dairy herd of about seventy cows, as well as horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Maple sugar making is an important winter occupation. In the old days oxen were used to haul the sap in large gathering tanks from the trees to the sugar house. Now a gravity pipe line does the work.

PRESIDENT Day said that his children like to visit the farm, but he doubts that they have any inclination to be future farmers. He, himself, is a great lover of the out-of-doors but has always found so much of interest and pleasure in his chosen work, education, that he has never seriously considered being a gentleman farmer. He thinks, however, that farming is a good life. A farmer



who has a productive farm, in a favorable location, not over-burdened with debt, has good possibilities of a happily independent existence. When asked whether he thought that "book-learning" would make better farmers, President Day replied that much depended on the person. Being an educator he is strongly in favor of higher education for everyone; being a practical person, however, he admits

that some persons can learn only by doing—making good in their own way, while there are others who learn readily from books who are not successful because they cannot apply their knowledge.

"What do you think of agriculture as a field for women?"

President Day smiled, "Well, a great many women are responsible for our successful men in all fields, probably as much in agriculture as in other occupations. Where too heavy work is not involved I do not see why agriculture should not offer opportunities for women. A woman's greatest problem would probably be to direct and manage the men working for her, but for a good manager there is always opportunity."

Surely we must admit that, among all his other accomplishments, President Day is also a diplomat.

Vegetable Growers Convene

Three staff members of the New York State College of Agriculture joined representatives from 11 other states at the annual convention of the vegetable growers' association of America at New York, December 13 to 16. They were Dr. H. C. Thompson, head of the "Vegetable Grower", Dr. G. F. MacLeod, who discussed progress in the control of vegetable insects; and Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics, who spoke at the annual banquet on "The Business Outlook and the Gold Supply."

Many New York State growers attended the convention which included all aspects of the vegetable growing industry, at the same time leaving time for sightseeing

Best Wishes For a Successful and Happy 1938

We hope to see you often this year

The Cornell Co-op

Opposite Willard Straight

Native American -- The Turkey

By E. Y. Smith

THE turkey (with the possible exception of the Canadian goose and the Muscovy duck) is the oldest and, in fact, the only strictly American bird to be domesticated.

The hog, horse, sheep, cow, cat, ass (the kind that wears a halter), and even the friendly house dog, are imports; hence, the turkey becomes not only the only bird, but the only domestic animal that America has contributed to mankind.

We do not know how long his gobble has echoed and re-echoed through the valleys and over the hills of America, but he was here many centuries before the indomitable Columbus made his discovery in 1492.

History tells us that the turkey had been domesticated in Mexico centuries before the Spanish invaders conquered that country. In fact, some authorities tell us that the American turkey antedates the American Indian; at least, as we know the American Indian today.

I visited a game farm in Illinois, where wild turkeys were being raised for re-stocking and maintaining the wild turkey population of the state forests and other game preserves of that state. I found upon my arrival that, as a turkey specialist, they had hoped I would be able to tell them how to make a wild turkey wild.

It seemed that after turkeys had been reared on the farm and later released in the state forest, a hunter with an ear of corn or a small bag of grain could take the legal limit as quickly as another with a gun.

It is particularly interesting when we stop to realize that the American wild turkey was carried to Europe and later the progeny returned to America, and that from these all our domestic strains have originated, and yet after many years we still have the wild turkey with us. Long may he live! The Mexican wild turkey was carried to Spain about 1521, and into

France at about the same date; from France to Germany, then to England, and so on; and several years later these domestic birds from Europe, or rather their progeny, were returned to the eastern shores of America and there crossed again with a different wild American turkey; and from this crossing gave us the well known and popular Bronze breed.

THE Narragansett with its light-colored markings is probably more directly related to the Meleagris Mexicana; while both the black and the white are probably sports from one of the wild turkey strains.

While that is a fairly generally accepted theory, it is not necessarily correct, as one writer in speaking of the domestic turkey of Mexico, as found by the Spanish invader in the sixteenth century, speaks of other black and white mottled birds.

History records that the first time the turkey was featured as the piece de resistance at any big dinner was by our Pilgrim fathers in 1621.

The publicity started on that day has continued, and at each Thanksgiving the turkey is given thousands of dollars worth of free advertising as being table meat par excellence; and no one as far as we know has stopped to ask why it is good, or what it is good for. It isn't even necessary to say that, "it prevents acidity," "gives you a boost," or "is kind to your stomach."

THIS publicity, however, has not been an unmixed blessing. In thinking of the turkey as a festive or holiday bird, there has grown up in the minds of people that it is also a luxury; and, hence, not well adapted as an important part of regular meals. After all, this is important as there are more regular meals than holiday dinners; and since the turkey has a relatively high dressing percentage, also a high relative percentage of edible meat to bone, it should form

a larger proportion of the average person's daily meat diet throughout the year.

Just recently one gentleman criticized the idea of using turkey meat for those persons on relief or in certain public institutions. It seems that the word turkey had an extravagant sound, therefore, to prevent criticism those concerned should make out with poultry. Less than one hour later the meat man priced turkeys to the writer at 32 cents per pound, and broilers at 39 cents.

In recent years, however, some hard-headed business men have become interested in turkey raising; and with more efficient production the price has become generally in line with other meat; and this in turn, is increasing the average consumption of turkey meat per capita.

The turkey industry in New York State is rapidly increasing; and the following data taken from the records of New York State turkey producers tell us something of what happened to New York State's share of the eighteen to twenty million turkeys raised in the United States each year. From the time a day-old poult goes into the laying house until market time at Thanksgiving, about 25 percent of them die—due to parasites or diseases, or poor management on the part of the producer.

FORTY-EIGHT per cent of the crop is sold at Thanksgiving, 39.8 percent at Christmas, and about 11½ percent at other times of the year.

The greatest demand relative to size is for birds weighing from 10 to 14 pounds. It seems that our consumers also have preferences relative to skin color of these turkeys to be used for the Thanksgiving dinner, 54 percent want yellow-skinned birds; 4 percent prefer the white-skinned birds; and the others are not particularly interested in the color of the skin just so the birds are well finished.



Girls In Blue

By Sue Getman '40

I THINK girls are as mechanically minded as boys. That is why I teach this course," said Professor Robb to the girls in Ag. Engineering 10 at the beginning of the fall term. And each term the girls in the course prove that they do understand the fundamental principles of machines.

The course consists of two lectures and approximately a three hour laboratory period once a week. The lectures and the laboratory work divide up the principles of engineering to be studied. Dr. Forrest Wright teaches the car engine and electricity both in lectures and in laboratory. He explains why electrons run around in a circuit, and how they can be controlled and put to use. Professor Robb, Martin Ward, and Charles Pratt teach the other laboratory sections.

In each laboratory four sections of six girls apiece appear in blue denim coveralls. If anyone wants to know how they look, just ask a co-ed for a look at that picture taken of her laboratory. She probably will be overjoyed to show how mechanically minded she looks!

THE big problem may be to put the sewing machine or plumbing system back together successfully. For once a smudge may be seen on a girl's nose or cheek, while her hair "looks like a mess." But these things are minor details for the big questions are, "Will it work?" and "Is it right?" when put together.

For example, here's a problem. A faucet leaks! Where would you begin to fix it? Ask an Ag. Engineering girl. She will probably know. The first question is where does it leak?—at the spout or around the stem? The second is what kind of a faucet is it? Then, with a monkey-wrench, a screwdriver, and packing, she attacks the situation. And pronto! She is finished.

If the faucet is a Fuller Bib type, it will probably leak at the spout because hot water wears it easily. Therefore put in a new ball-shaped packing near the seat. And if the faucet is a Compression one, a packing near the seat is probably also needed. Just unscrew the faucet and remove the stem to get at the packing. A simple matter isn't it? But

one of Professor Robb's pet questions is "How tight should a faucet be screwed on?" One co-ed was asked that question four times before she could answer it. She can now glibly tell you, "As tight as it will go without leaking."

PUTTING up a plumbing system may look simple. But if the hot water pipe from the hot water tank were attached to the cold water pipe coming from the source of supply, a plumbing system wouldn't work, and only the girls would be in hot water. Thus, they not only learn how a principle works, but they learn why it works.

Taking down and putting up a plumbing system, taking apart and putting together a sewing machine, greasing cars, soldering metals, grinding knives, wiring a house, are only a few of the engineering fundamentals by which girls prove that they are mechanically minded as well as the boys. An occasional screw or bit of pipe sometimes slipped in to complicate matters doesn't take away the enthusiasm and determination to put the system back together.

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Norwegian Scans

American Methods

Because the demand for home economics education is so great in Norway and university-trained home economics teachers scarce, Miss Bergliot Qviller of Oslo, Norway, is at the New York State College of Home Economics this semester to learn American methods.

"I am much interested in the collaboration among different colleges and among colleges and outside agencies that I see here at Cornell," Miss Qviller said. "In Scandinavia we also believe in co-operation and always work for more of it."

No tuition is charged for home economics education in Norway, Miss Qviller said. Students in the "higher" school in Norway, which takes applicants from 20 to 35 years of age and trains them to become home economics teachers, pay for their food only the amount it costs the authorities. For their rooms they pay only the cost of cleaning and lighting, about \$20 a month in American money. Most of the 70 "lower" schools, offering practical courses of from three months to a year to girls sixteen years old and over, provide full board and lodging, with the "victuals" usually at county expense.

Cornell Considers the Quintuplets

Several Home Economics Staff members were invited to a conference of three hundred child development specialist which met in Toronto to discuss the progress and development of the Dionne Quintuplets.

The evening program consisted of a banquet, a talk by Dr. Dafoe and movies of the five little girls. On Sunday a special train took the party to see the famous five. For an hour the observers stood behind a one-way screen and watched Marie, Annette, Emilie, Cecile and Yvonne at their play.

Foods and Nutrition specialists were interested in their present diet which is similar to that of our Nursery school children.

Home life is one of the debated questions concerning these babies. Some say that scientific care is more important, while New York specialists believe that love, devotion, and the normal 'give and take' are essential.

The Home-Ec Guide Service

In order to show their guests, the people of the state, around the building which they built, the Home-Economics Guide System has revolutionized their department under the leadership of Eleanor Sichel '38 and the guidance of Mrs. Small of the publications dept. A training school has started, and classes are held once every week. They consist of a lecture by a member of a Home-Economics dept. and a tour of that department. This enables the guides to thoroughly know the "ins and outs" of the buildings, its functions, and teachers. It is a wonderful chance to meet interesting people from all over the world. The Guide Service will have a chance to prove its efficiency during Farm and Home Week.

Fitted Fashion

If you are an inquisitive and wide-awake person, you will want to keep in step with "dame fashion." Take stock of your wardrobe; find out what you can do to spruce it up a bit.

The silhouette is becoming slim and graceful. It is a season of molded figures. But don't get alarmed; it is also a season of directly opposed styles. Sleeves are smooth and soft with shoulders that are your own or ever-so-slightly squared with a suggestion of fullness. The silhouette has four new interpretations from which to choose according to your personality. But these interpretations keep the waist small, accent feminine hips, assert a slight fullness if wanted. It is the Moven Age with a new low waistline which is so different.

Variety of Materials and Colors

If you have nicely shaped legs, it is the season to show them off. The daytime frock has a hem line of 13 to 14 inches from the floor; the afternoon frock is 12 inches from the floor; dinner gowns are ankle length with even hem lines in spite of controversy. Floor length with perhaps a suggestion of a train keeps the pace of formal gowns.

Materials are soft and sheer. Woolens are for daytime. Tweeds are soft and smooth. Crinkle-crepe and molten metal are worn for evening.

Colors are surprising and glamorous with vitality and warmth. A few of the new colors are sweet potato, slate

blue, neutral walnut, and coffee bean. Black in soft materials is tops. Use it with shimmering bands of paillettes, multi-colored sequins or vivid colors.

Delicate, melting pastels are also in vogue for evening. Interesting combinations such as navy, wine, and sulphur yellow also add zest for exciting occasions. Frocks are being draped. Some have a slight flare. Coats are Princesse, full and straight, or boxy. Suits are still popular with interesting lapels and outside stitchings.

Contrasted Colors Popular

Avoid too much matching color in your accessories. It gives a dull and monotonous appearance. Better to wear contrast than an off-shade. Hats are going sky-high with unusual crowns. Some have very wide brims. Gloves have tucks and are of doeskin, and soft black suede.

Decorative details are stressed with shirring, tucks, and drapery at necklines, bodices, sleeves, center front, and center back of skirts. Leather buttons, wee bits of fur trimming, unusual ruching, jeweled buttons, gilded girdles, bulky costume jewelry of interesting floral designs and other features are a few details that will revive the charm of old dress. Brilliant, colored touches give vitality and warmth.

Home Economics Club Formal

On the Eve of St. Agnes, January 8, the Home Economics Club will sponsor a formal dance in the auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The decorations will suggest a winter evening with a color scheme of silver and blue, but the atmosphere will be that of sunny Florida with Jimmie Scampole and his Senators of Cornell providing the music. Dancing will continue from 9:30 to 1:30.

Marjorie Woodbury '40 is in charge of the dance. The committees assisting her are:—C. E. Logan '40, tickets; Mary Stewart '38, checking; M. C. Kerr '40, decorations; J. A. Raynor '40, refreshments and T. J. Beekman '40, publicity.

Come one, come all and celebrate your return to Cornell at this big dance of the Home Economics Club. Tickets may be obtained in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Willard Straight Hall and Lounsburies.

The Gentleman Farmer

By Maynard Boyce '38

PROBABLY the most gentlemanly of farm trades is that of the poultryman, say some of our farm correspondents. They give no reason for this other than the alleged fact that the poultryman has the most ladylike of creatures to work with.

Of course the instincts pointing to this conclusion are all strong in the laying hen, they say. Fear, curiosity, and pure cussedness are found in individuals of any flock, but for "mind your own business" ladyship they recommend the average bird from the laying flock.

To find the average bird, the Countryman sent one young man out to gather information. His findings are given below.

Vital Statistics: height, 14 inches, comb to toe; weight, 4½ pounds; age, about one year.

While getting this information our reporter found the following style notes in the feathered world.

Single red combs are all the rage this year, although some breeds are giving attention to V-shaped top-knots and pin-cushion effects.

COLOR of the nails is usually yellow (not due to nicotine) though

some birds prefer natural to any other coloring. Dr. Hall of the poultry department is said to favor white color throughout the lower limbs of his birds. He says this shows good egg production as well as good taste.

The most popular birds this year seem to be wearing white dresses. There is some competition from a group who say they come from New Hampshire. They look like those imported Rhode Islanders, and some people say they are just a chip from the same block anyway.

One old farmer up in Danby but-tonholed our worker because he said something about cows, and gave him a little lecture.

"Now you take a chicken," he began, "she's got personality. And beauty, too. There is nothing of beauty to a cow, all she does is give milk and look reproachful at you. A cow gives me the willies, always a-stepping around and getting in the milk pail. But you take a chicken, she lays an egg and then looks you in the eye, triumphant-like, almost self-satisfied. If she is young and flighty she waits till you get to her nest, then flies up into your face,

fluttering and cackling. If the flock is young, all the birds fly up in sympathy. Older birds are more sedate, like human grandmothers, they only glance around at all the fuss, then go pecking about their business."

DID you ever watch a bunch of leg-horns about the middle of July? While the rest of the world is sweating and stewing, they lay about in the litter next to the cool concrete floor, or out in the soft dirt, in ruffled contentment. Then in winter they get right out and look active, kicking the straw right and left.

What does a cow do in winter? She hides behind the barn and bawls till you come out and let her in.

A chicken has more manners. She comes to the door to meet you, then follows you all over the place, and cocks her head knowingly at you when you ask her how she is. She will even wipe the snow off your high-tops if you will just stand still. One thing's sure, a hen has got some personality."

Our man agreed and fled. But he thought the old fellow had a sincere idea.

Scampole's

January Formal

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Livestock Judging Team

Breaks Eastern Record

The Cornell Livestock Judging team has done twice in two years what no other Eastern team has been able to do in twenty-five. In the two years in which they have gone to Chicago they have placed seventh and second. No other Eastern team has ever placed better than seventh. Likewise no Eastern team has ever had a high or second high individual. Cornell had the high man last year and the second high man this year.

The contest this year was the 36th anniversary of the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest and was held in conjunction with the 38th International Livestock Show. The Cornell team competing, against five man teams from twenty-five universities, took second in team and second in individual placings.

Those who represented Cornell in the contest were: J. P. King, M. B. Gardner, H. J. Pendergast, D. R. Meade, H. N. Evans, and Robert Garland, all of the class of '38. They were accompanied by their coach Dr. J. I. Miller of the Animal Husbandry staff.

Topped Only By Kansas

The Cornell team eclipsed the delegations from Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin by good margins, but lacked 26 points of equaling the score of 4523 points made by the team from Kansas. Their nearest Eastern rival was Penn State which placed sixteenth.

In individual placings J. P. King placed second, lacking one point of tying for first place. M. B. Gardner tied for seventh place and H. J. Pendergast placed fourteenth.

The Cornell team was the high team in judging sheep. They are, therefore, undefeated in sheep judging because they were also high team in sheep at Springfield and Baltimore. They were second in horse judging, second in swine, and ninth in beef cattle.

Professor Sanderson

Heads Country Life

Professor Dwight Sanderson, head of the Department of Rural Social Organization, has been elected president of the American Country Life Association. Professor Sanderson was the first secretary of this association and organized its first two meetings in 1918 and 1919.

CAMPUS CHATS

For a long time we have wondered about that yellow flag that hangs every now and then from the balcony at the rear of Sage Dorm. We have speculated widely ourselves, and we have heard many others advance theories in the attempt to explain this mystery. One person declared that it was the sign of a secret order, while another insisted that it meant yellow fever. We did not know what to think, and we were not a little irritated that there was this one little thing on our campus that we could not explain. That flag must have meaning, we reasoned, and it must be a big meaning too because it was a big flag.

Well, at last we know all about it, and we can hardly wait to tell you. We were ambling by the bulletin board in Sage gym the other day, when we saw a notice, and it read like this: "When the yellow flag hangs from the balcony at the rear of Sage, tennis will be held indoors."

Prof. Winsor in Psychology class, tells why it is fatiguing for us to walk. He says that the human body wasn't designed to remain upright, but was originally constructed to be used "on all fours." The arms and legs were designed as supports for a four legged body. Very interesting, but we wonder if it would help us students any if we walked to our prelims on all fours. Perhaps the professor would kick us out.

The dark brown shepherd dog you see on the campus every day belongs to Prof. Hunn. The Professor says it can do anything, from killing a polecat to studying Latin. He has such a fondness for the canine that he allows it to come into his office, where he makes it bow its head, stand on its hind legs, speak for sugar, or roll on its back. Prof. Emerson also has a large police dog for his buddy and Prof. Peabody has a curly haired dog.

Sayings by Professors

"Experience is not always the best teacher. You learn to be a good flute player by playing the flute. You also learn to be a poor flute player by playing the flute."

Russell Lord Publishes Book of Poems

"Voices From the Fields" is the title of the new book of poems collected and edited by Russell Lord '19, a former editor of the COUNTRYMAN, published by Houghton Mifflin Co. of Boston.

The collection comprises the best of the contributions over a period of ten years to his column "The Forum" in The Country Home, formerly Farm and Fireside. The fifty-three contributors are all country folk and the poems echo with the love of the soil. There is a real human interest in the way these country poets have drawn "their map and picture of the United States without its cities."

Colored Worker Speaks

To Extension Club

Mr. Louis Drake, colored president of Alabama A. and M., spoke to the Extension Club at their regular meeting December 8th on "The Extension Worker in the South."

During the course of his talk, he said that extension work in the deep South was doubly hard because the extension agent must not only try to help the tenant, but must strive to make the landlord see that he is in earnest in his efforts to aid those on his land.

A unique feature of the extension work in Alabama is the traveling school which goes to all parts of the state at the request of the county agents to put on any kind of a demonstration.

Eastman Stage Finals

The final elimination in the 29th running of the Eastman Stage competition was held in Robert's Hall the evening of December 14. Six finalists, to speak February 17 during Farm and Home Week for prizes of \$100 and \$25, were chosen from among the fifteen who survived the first elimination. As specified by E. R. Eastman '23, who endowed the Stage, all speeches were on some phase of rural life.

The six finalists chosen were C. H. Freeman '39, T. W. Albright, C. A. Kotary, H. E. Ross, all of the class of '38; D. R. Nesbitt '40, and F. M. Shafer, special student; alternate K. Schneider '39. The judges were Prof. C. H. Guise '14, Prof. A. C. King '99, and Prof. R. M. Stewart.

Poultrymen Plan Big Meeting

For the first time since its organization in 1931, the Northeastern Poultry Producer's Council will have its annual summer conference at Cornell University, June 21 to 24, 1938.

Fully 1,000 poultrymen, teachers, extension workers, representatives of poultry and allied industries, and others are expected to attend. Part of the conference is devoted to a business management session of egg and poultry co-operators in the northeast.

The council, a producer's organization headed by Herbert Copeland of Anacostia, D. C., represents one-fifth of the poultry industry of the United States.

William S. Mapes of Middletown, N. Y., is general chairman, and the programs are put on by the poultrymen themselves.

Students Ready To Talk

This year the Student Lecture Bureau at Cornell University, sponsored by the Men's and the Women's Councils of the Cornell United Religious Work, again welcomes community organizations to use its facilities in obtaining student speakers. The Bureau trains each speaker in the subject he is to speak on, the Public Speaking Department of Cornell University co-operating.

The Student Lecture Bureau sends speakers to C. C. C. camps, young people's groups, high schools, church meetings, luncheon clubs, women's organizations, and the like. No charge is made except for transportation of the speaker.

It asks that one week's notice, or better two, be given them if at all possible.

Requests for speakers may be telephoned Barnes Hall, 3473, or mailed to Frederick L. Turner, Chairman of the Student Lecture Bureau, Barnes Hall, Ithaca, New York.

Final Tryouts Held in Rice Debate

Tryouts for the Rice Debate Stage were held in Robert's Hall the evening of December 2. The following contestants survived the final cut: Jerome Flohr '38, W. T. Prescott '38, W. G. Walter '38, and M. V. Russell '40; alternates were Alexis Stout '38 and C. H. Freeman '39. The judges were Prof. Wheeler '08, Prof. Gibson '17, and Asst. Prof. Kendrick.

The finalists will compete Feb. 14 of Farm and Home Week for prizes of \$100 and \$25 made possible by a fund created by Prof. Emeritus J. E. Rice '92.

CAMPUS CHATS

The anti-coed feeling is again making itself known in the editorial columns of a local paper. It seems that certain candid persons, willing to disclose their prejudices to a sleepy, early-morning public, have published a number of derogatory statements concerning Cornell women.

The opposition, without mentioning any names, has the following to offer—

1. A campus leader denounces the policy as unethical and unfair to modern girlhood. He says, "We have on this campus the flower of American womanhood—clean, wholesome, enriched by their contacts in a co-educational institution."

2. A college professor says that the two most important things in starting to farm are finding out where you are going to farm and who you are going to farm with, and that he doesn't blame boys for taking a little time off from reports to look into the second matter.

3. A University president says that the statement of personal prejudices has no place on a campus which aims to be democratic.

4. The rank and file of students have a profound respect for womanhood, best expressed by Willard Straight in a letter to his son when he said "Treat all women with chivalry . . ."

County Agents' Training School

Everything from weather forecasting to dusting by airplane was covered in the training school which about 80 extension men attended December 7-9.

Fruits and vegetables were the main things under consideration as the Farm Bureau Agents met with Specialists from the college in the Forestry Club Room in Fernow. Special attention was given to the spraying of fruit trees and to the spray schedule for pears, peaches, cherries, prunes, quinces. Scab and rodent controls were brought up in discussion groups.

College Specialists discussed certified seed production problems, terminal market buying practices, market quality, and field demonstrations. There was also a progress report on the newer potato experiments and talks on potato insect control.

Other subjects of interest were: airplane dusting for pea aphids, cabbage yellows, celery blight control, corn ear worm control, and the European corn borer.

Kermis Plays To Full House

The Kermis Dramatic Club's fall production, consisting of three one-act plays, was given Tuesday evening November 23 in Roberts Assembly to a full house.

"Submerged," a character study of six men trapped in a stalled submarine, with no means of escape, was directed by T. N. Magill. "There's Always Tomorrow," a light comedy bordering on farce and showing the optimism of a theatrical couple beset with hardship, was directed by Miss Celeste Perwitz. "Double Demon," a comedy showing what happens when a lone man is locked in a jury with eleven women, was directed by Miss Georgianna von Tornow.

Kermis will again present in February their annual Farm and Home Weeks plays in Willard Straight Theatre.

Pioneer Program Includes Cornellians

A "pioneers" program for those staff members of home economics and agricultural colleges who have served 35 years or more in a Land-Grant institution or the United States Department of Agriculture was held at the association's annual meeting. Seventeen from Cornell and four from the state agricultural experiment station at Geneva were eligible to attend and received invitations.

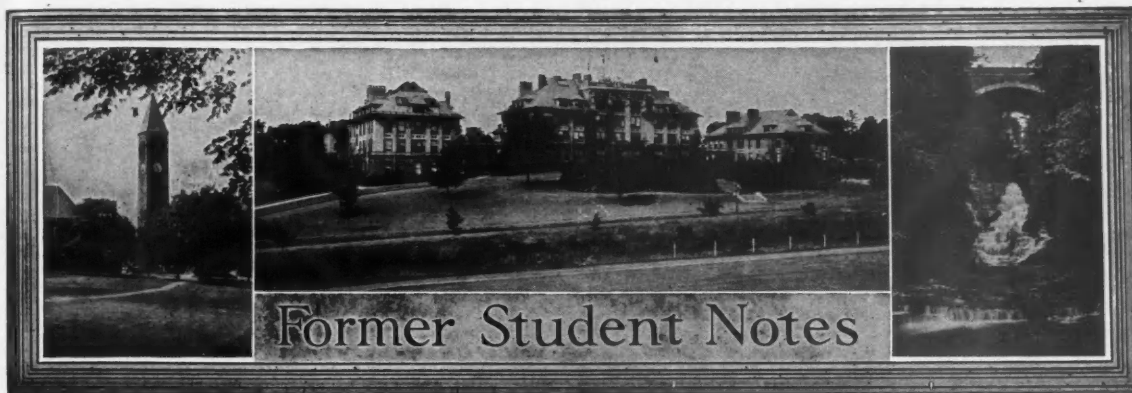
Those who attended from Cornell were G. W. Herrick, James Rice, former head of the poultry department, R. A. Emerson, and H. H. Whetzel. Those who could not attend but were eligible were Liberty Hyde Bailey, T. L. Lyon, H. C. Troy, W. C. Baker, J. A. Bizzell, G. W. Cavanaugh, M. W. Harper, R. S. Hosmer, O. A. Johannsen, G. N. Lauman, Dwight Sanderson, E. A. White, and K. M. Wiegand.

Lua A. Minns Memorial Grows

Further tribute to the memory of Lua A. Minns, teacher of floriculture at Cornell for a quarter-century until her death in 1935, was announced today by the memorial fund committee.

From an original fund of about \$500 raised for the erection of a sundial in the flower garden on Garden Avenue which Miss Minns designed and developed, \$250 has remained which is being turned over to Cornell University.

Income from this fund is to be credited to the Cornell University library book fund and will be used to purchase books on outdoor flower growing and books on the design and development of ornamental gardens.



Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cook of Auburn have announced the marriage of their daughter Miss Ruth Noel Cook '34, to George Frazer Jasper Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Jasper, of Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Jasper is a graduate of the college of agriculture and a member of Alpha Xi Delta sorority. She was on the Junior Advisory Committee and was a member of the Women's Glee Club. She also played with class baseball, lacross and soccer teams. Mr. Jasper is a graduate of the University of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Jasper will make their home in Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Evelyn de Clercq '34 was married to Ronald Throop in 1936 and has a son born Jan. 14, 1937. They are living at New Brunswick, N. J.

Matthew W. Eskeli '34 of Gilbertsville, N. Y., is teaching in the same town. He writes that he has been in Gilbertsville for three years and plans to be there also next year. We also hear that he is still single but is slipping toward the inevitable.

Karl Grant '34 is teaching agriculture in Earlville, N. Y. In October, he married Doris Williams.

Mildred Jayne '34 was married to Philip Miller September 5, 1936. On April first the couple are going to Sumatra.

L. W. Elliott '34 is engaged as a county 4-H Club agent at Catskill, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Teschmecher (former Dorothy Mesher) both of the class of '34, are living in York, Pa., and are the proud parents of two daughters, Marily, two years old, and Gail, one year old.

Clinton R. Stimson is continuing research work that he started at the Geneva Experiment station this summer. He has transferred his work to Cornell this term, carrying on his studies with the facilities of Professor Cavanaugh in agricultural chemistry. Weekends he travels back to Geneva in order to use a particular apparatus set up there which is essential to his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sumner are the proud parents of Dorothy Elizabeth,

born June 26. Johnnie is managing a dairy farm at Little Falls, N. Y.

Charles Arthur Taylor Jr. of Ithaca and Miss Mary Willmott of Huntington, Long Island, were married in Breesport, New York on June 23, 1937. They are living at 115 Linn Street, Ithaca.

Stan Wadsworth, who was instructor in Floriculture for the past two years, is teaching Floriculture at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Theodore Woodruff taught vocational agriculture at DeRuyter for a year and a half, then became a Soil Conservation agent last February. He is now located at Belmont as the assistant county agent in Alleghany County.

'36

Lois Adams is manager of the cafeteria in Benjamin Franklin High School in Rochester. Her engagement to Dick Reynolds of the Ithaca Game Farm was recently announced.

Stan Atwater is working for the Agacide Company. His address: Spencerport, New York.

Dorothy Brock is a student dietitian at the Y.W.C.A. cafeteria in Hartford, Conn.

Johnny Cornman married Francis Powers '36 who formerly taught Home Economics in Manlius. Johnny is working in a nursery in Washington, D. C. Their marriage took place at Washington this past summer.

"Doug" Deuel is the assistant agent in Chemung County while Ernest C. Grant is taking an extension course at Cornell. Ruth Cornelius, the associate agent, is acting agent during Grant's leave of absence.

Evelyn Goetcheus is teaching in Mahopac, New York.

R. Constance Hastie is an assistant on the Home Economics staff at Purdue University. Her address is 416 Stadium Ave., West Lafayette, Ind.

Anna M. Kefauver is a clothing instructor in the Frederick City High School, Frederick, Md. Her address is Middletown, Md.

Jean Ketcham is working for the

Agricultural conservation department in Oswego. His address is 156 East Fifth Street, Oswego, New York.

Jean MacFarlane is living in her home town, Canandaigua, N. Y., where she is manager of the Montgomery Ward order office.

Louise Manley married Harry Morris September 29. Their home is in West Orange, N. J.

Louise S. Miller is superintendent in the Davenport Children's Home in Bath.

Paul Newman has an interesting job. He is engaged in research work at the U. S. Cut Flower Co. at Elmira, New York.

Houghton B. Priest married Helen A. Lawton of Ayer, Mass., October 2. He grows his potatoes in the summer time and spends his winters in Florida.

This last summer Alena Reyna became a governess on Long Island. She resides at 168 Hewlett Road, Woodmere, N. Y. Last year she lived with her sister in Colorado.

June H. Sanford is doing rural home service work with the Central New York Power Corporation. Her address is 234 Coolidge Avenue, Syracuse.

Robert Smith has returned to his home at Poughkeepsie after six months of 4-H club work in Livingston county.

Wayne Overn Stahler of Philadelphia, and Miss Doris Neilson Harvey of Trenton, New Jersey, were married in Trenton on June 25, 1937. They will live in Philadelphia where Mr. Stahler is secretary of the Robert Buist Seed Company.

Dorothy Yapple is working in the Y.W.C.A. cafeteria at Troy, N. Y.

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Theda Backalenick is assistant kindergarten teacher in a community school in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marion Bean is a student dietitian at the Lakeside Hospital, Western Reserve University, 2090 Abington Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dorothea Bentley is the assistant

Home Demonstration Agent at Canandaigua.

Orchids go to Miss Julia Bockee for being the first of the 1937 Countryman staff to be married. She married Robert C. Winans '36 on September 13. Winans is a technical assistant in the Bell Telephone Laboratories. They live at 37-38 Eighty-sixth Street, Jackson Heights.

Doris Brigden now lives at Hempstead, Long Island. She is doing Home Economics extension work in Long Island and says she loves the work.

Marcia Brown is a student dietitian at the Duke University Hospital, Durham, N. C.

Helen Cothran will be a student dietitian, after January, at the General Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Miss Ruth Dates married Robert P. Reagan who is a graduate of the University of Buffalo.

Harold A. Dillenbeck and Mary M. Crary '36 were married October 16. Harold graduated from the School of Hotel Management and was a prominent member of his class.

Margaret Douglas is teaching Home Economics at Elizabeth, N. J.

Roberta Edwards is assistant home bureau agent in Jefferson county and makes her home at 134 Keyes Ave.

Louis Eppig, who finished his two-year course last year, is working with a green-house establishment on Long Island.

Herbert Fagher is a landscape architect at the new Biggs Memorial Sanitarium near Ithaca.

Virginia Goff is working at McCreery's Dept. store in New York City. Her address is 438 West 116th Street, in care of Mrs. H. Price.

Alice Gray is working in the Entomology department of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Roslyn Hacker teaches homemaking and science in the Tarrytown High School, and lives at Highland Manor, Tarrytown.

Frank J. Haven is vocational agriculture teacher and director of athletics at the Lafayette High School.

John Hoene is an instructor in the Dept. of Floriculture here at Cornell University.

Eleanor Hoffman is a student dietitian at the Bet Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Madge Jopson is working in the International House in the Philippines.

Louise McLean is a student dietitian at the Pennsylvania Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa.

Ruth Mason is the assistant manager of the School Cafeterias at Rochester.

Winifred Meyers is at home in Bridgewater, N. Y. She is engaged to Frank Hicks who is now working in Poughkeepsie. They expect to marry next June.

Elizabeth Myers is teaching Home Economics in Walden High School, Walden, New York. Betty reorganized the former Home Economics Department and is having a great deal of success.

Blessing Nachman is a student dietitian at the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hazel Oldham is fulfilling a position as a teacher of Home Economics at Averill Park, New York. Unaccustomed though Hazel is to Rural life, she is finding her situation very enjoyable.

Miss Helen Opdyke, who graduated last year, is teaching Home Economics at Lowville, New York. Helen has been over to see most of the football games this fall and maintains "there is no place like Cornell."

Helena Palmer was married to Alexander Wall '36 during the past



summer. She is the assistant home bureau agent in Onondaga county, with her office in Syracuse.

Vieno Pertula reversed her field after deciding to do Extension work and accepted an offer to work on the Home Economics staff of the Woman's Home Companion. Her ability in journalistic field is known to the Countryman since she was our Home Economics Editor last year.

Carl W. Pilat is associated with Danker's Florist, Albany, and lives at Blossom Farm, Nassau.

Philip K. Putnam is teaching vocational agriculture at West Valley Central School.

Norman Rasch is an assistant at the Experimental Game Farm at Delmar, N. Y.

In October 1937, Ruth Rich became assistant matron at the State School in Gloversville, N. Y.

Andrew Schroeder is farming with his brother at Saugerties. They have an enterprising business of fruit, dairy and vegetables. His address is Barclay Heights, Saugerties, N. Y.

Roland Shumbard is doing research in bacteriology for the Mon. Santo Chemical Co., in St. Louis.

Alice Simpson is a student dietitian at the Worcester Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

Richard Space is operating a combined poultry and dairy farm near

Cortland. His father purchased this farm for him while he was in college. His address is R.F.D. 3, Cortland.

Pauline Spies is the assistant dietitian at the Ideal Hospital, Endicott, N. Y.

Jean Thompson is teaching Home Economics in Little Falls High School, Little Falls, New York. While at college Jean was treasurer of Kermis Club.

Ernest Underwood is teaching vocational agriculture and industrial arts at the St. Johnsville High School.

George Utter is farming near Bradford which is also his post-office address.

Charles Hubert Vail married Charlotte M. Dredger '35, August 14. They live at Peach Lake, Brewster where he is farming.

Edgar Wagoner is teaching vocational agriculture at Parishville in St. Lawrence county.

Jeanne Wake is the assistant manager of food service at the Y.W.C.A. residence hall, New York City.

Henrietta Wells is the dietitian at the George Junior Republic Association, Freeville, N. Y.

Frances White is doing home service work for the General Electric Corp. at Lockport, N. Y.

Alfred W. Wolff is working for the Sheffield Farms Company. Recently he was transferred from White Plains to Brooklyn and is now living at YMCA, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Helen Wright is the student dietitian at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn.

Other '37 girls teaching Home Economics:

Audrey Alfke, Harriman, New York.
Natalie Aronson, Brushtown High School.

Barbara Keeney is to be the associate club agent in Oswego county, beginning May 3.

Florence Bradt, Johnson public school.

Emma Rose Curtis, Horace Greely School, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Beth Dawson, Cherry Valley.
Elizabeth Eldridge, Manlius.
Lois Haring, Moravia High.
Marion Jackson, Adams High.
Mary Keane, Groton High.
Elizabeth Nichols, Troopsburg Central.

Helen Saunders, Gilbertsville Central.

Martha Jane Schwartz, Milford Central.

Elma Shaver, Randolph Central.
Eleanor Slack, Smithtown Branch.
June Smingler, Springfield Center.
Elizabeth Stevenson, Windsor.
Jane Wilson, Westford High.